

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please replace paragraph [0009] with the following amended paragraph:

Figure 3A shows a schematic representation of a particular burst modulation waveform used in BCR testing wherein the burst modulation frequency is fixed at 1.6 kHz and the DC offset is -500V. ~~Figure~~Figures 3B and 3C ~~shows show~~ the  $V_{hi} - V_{pp}$  and  $V_{hi} - IAC$  characteristics respectively, for conventional and burst modulated BCR charging wherein the AC duty cycle is varied by Method 1.

Please replace paragraph [0018] with the following amended paragraph:

Figure 3 shows the  $V_{hi} - V_{pp}$  and  $V_{hi} - IAC$  characteristics for conventional and burst modulated BCR charging. The ~~filled~~open circles in ~~Figures 3A and 3B~~ 3B and 3C depict conventional BCR charging and the characteristic increase in  $V_{hi}$  with  $V_{pp}$  and IAC, respectively, followed by a leveling off of  $V_{hi}$  above a threshold peak to peak voltage  $V_{th}$ . BCR charging can be done in principle at any  $V_{pp}$  on the plateau of the curve. However, working at a  $V_{pp}$  somewhat greater than  $V_{th}$  is typically required to eliminate background and improve halftone uniformity. This point is known as the background disappearance point. For example, the Tokai-2bb BCR has a background disappearing point that is 20-30% higher than  $V_{th}$ .